For the Enquirer. SONNET, TO ONE BELOVED. SONNET, TO ONE BELOVED.

Fair girl—I've often feit and often told thee too,
That love unfeign'd I bore for thee,
Beloved—but since last we met,
The love that reigns within my breast,
Has grown and spread, 'till words would fail
To tell one half its power.
So deep'tis planted in my heart;
So strong the grasp it holds; So deep 'tis planted in my heart;
So strong the grasp it holds;
So pure the fount from which it flows;
So deep, so clear the crystal stream,
That none on earth can fathom it.
"Firm as the wave-repelling rock,"
My lore for thee shall stand; My love for thee shall stand; And buffle time's severest shock And banie time's severes contact As if with more than human hand. Believe me, "Fair One"—for I trust Within thy breast yet reigns, A love as fond and pure for me

As ever swelled the breast of Eve, Before her fall from Paradise. ELPHISTON. TRUTH AND HONOR. If wealth thou art wooing, or title, or fame, There is that in the doing brings honor or shame; There is that in the doing brings honor or shame;
There is more in the running than winning the race;
This makes thee as worthy, that brands thee as base.
O,then, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a king, be thy kingship right royally shown, And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne; And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne; Rely not on weapons or armies of might, But on that which endureth, law-loving and right; Though a king, be a man, and whatever betide, Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide. If a prince, or a noble, depend not on blood-

The heart truly noble is that which is good; If the stain of dishener encrimson thy brow, Thou art slave to the peasant that sweats at the plow Be noble as men ; and, whatever betide, Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide. If a lover, be constant, confiding and kind,

Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy; soweth in faith expects harvests of joy. In loving, be men, and whatever betide, Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide. If a parent, be firm, yet forgiving and true; If a child, honor him to whom honor is due; If rich, or if poor, or whatever thou may st be,

For doubting is death to the sensitive mind;

Remember the truthful alone are the free. Be ever a man, and whatever betide,

Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide. Then, though sickness may come and misfortunes may fall The trust in thy bosom surviveth them all; Truth—Honor—Love—Friendship, no tempest can p They are flowers breathing balm in adversity's gale. O, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide, While truth's thy companion, and honor thy guide.

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the New Orleans Delta.] THE HISTORY OF A "PIRATE." Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRANGERO. I am a Cuban-a Creole of the glittering star of the Antil-Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was horn; a grand, massive old caetle, built ere the red cross of England waved over the ramparts of the Moro. But its walls echo to the tread o ramparts of the Moro. But its wans of my race, am an exile in a fo-strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a fo-reign land—sentenced to death at home; here prescribed as an "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate!" My beautiful wife "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate!" My beautiful wife

"adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate!" My boy—the hope

ny Sabanito—lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope

ny manhood—was struck to the heart by the lance of a

tal soldier, because he would not tell whither his father of my manhood-was struck to had fled; that father on whose head a price had been set— a price which the liveried blood-hounds coveted! The lands of my fathers, seized by the same tyrant bands, have been of my lattiers, served me and to a stranger. The fragrant coffee fields wherein I wan-soned, in my happy childhood, are tilled by those who have clates there to love, save the sordid gain they may no associates there to love, save the sordid gain they may yeild! "And why is this?" the reader asks. I will reply; and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn evermore before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such "pirates' as a Lafayette—a De Kalb—a De Grasse—a D'Estaing—a Pulaski-a Montgomery aided in gaining to her that freedom.
When Tacon, iron hearted and iron hunded, was Governor General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the guardian appointed by the Government, (I should have premised that I was an orphan,) I married one whom I had loved from my early boyhood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and though taxed heavily, under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacon had gone, and after Espeleta—less a tyrant, but more a villain than the first—came in times began to alter. Privileges of the slightfirst-came in, times began to alter. Privileges of the slight nrst—came in, times began to after. Frivinges of the sight est kind had to be bought. Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—not a cane of sugar grew, that was not counted and taxed. Murmur not, ye tithe-paying men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (no home allusion,) whose lives depend upon the bowstring and fickle mind of an imperious Sultan! Ye are safer far, and nappier the Creoles of Caba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympathies no ties to bind them to the soil of the Island. But, back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away.

Laden with riches, wrung unjustly from the people, he re turned to Spain,—rich in all save honor, and that was hidden the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Anby the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Accoma followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Cid flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came—the descendant of a Celtic, a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not all that the "mother government" wished. He could not be all a villain! He was cruel—he heeded not the value not be all a villain! He was cruel—he needed not the value of life—yet he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not kill on suspicion! He, too, was recalled, and Alcoy came! Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm whon day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every algh they breathed—a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported;—and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property—the garotte, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth—
Yet, why do I wander from my own history—it is brief, and muskerry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth—
Yet, why do I wander from my own history—it is brief, and
I will not trouble you long. When Alcoy came, my boy,
Castello, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful,
though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new
one, who came well recommended, even as a gentleman
whom poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding y as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated a gentleman and as a friend. That man was a spy nim as a gentleman and as a yeard.

of Alcoy's! Not a word passed from my lips—not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send s master, as I afterwards learned! One night, -never shall I forget it, for my poor wife was

lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose—a merchant from New York, whose vessel layin the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop—and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government. seer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the list time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my auffering wife. Suddenty a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a guard of soldiers were riding towards the house. In an instant I knew allcomprehended my danger, and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she cried; "it will be death if they seize you." my amore!" she cried; "it will be death it may sell will get "I cannot, and leave you!" was my reply.
"They will not harm me," she answered—"go, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy.

prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our foes entered the house, we left it by a back entrance, gained the bont, and in three hours I was safe in his vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I wait for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed, that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent questions. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A price was placed on my head—my estates confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. I am here—widowed, childless, poor, wretched! And, because, with a tew brave, chivalrous noblemen, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains, I learn that I am considered a robber and a pirate. I forbear to comment on this! Though the land wherein I have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I will not complain, but, biding that time, when might will yield to right, when Cuba will be free, Remain the New Orleans, May 21.

ARREST OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK.
PRILADELPHIA, JUNE 27.-Edward D. Yates, a Clerk in the Post-Office, was arrested yesterday on the charge of pur-loining money and letters from the office. He was examined to-day before Commissioner Ingraham, but the result of the

MORE BALLOTING FOR U. S. SENATOR. HARTFORD, CT., JUNE 27.—The House to-day reconsidered the vote indefinitely postponing the election of U. S. Senator. Three ballots were had, on the last of which the vote for Baldwin 101, Seymour 97, scattering 7. No

FROM THE PLAINS-THE CHOLERA, St. Louis, Jane 25.—A trader has arrived here from the mountains. He states that he met 626 waggons near Fort

Laramie. They were getting on well. No sickness. Nearly all bound for Oregon and Utah.

There was no snow on the mountains. He encountered heavy rains on the route, which had swollen the rivers to ar unusual height.
The cholera has nearly disappeared at Jefferson Barracks

A great railroad celebration is to be held here on the 4th of July. Edward Bates, Esq., is to be the orator of the day.

The steamers Grand Turk and Concordia left here to-day with 225 emigrants. The river is now falling.

BODY FOUND. DETROIT, JUNE 26.—The body of Captain Jas. L. Thompson, late of the army, and son-in-law of Gen. Hugh Brady, was found in the Detroit river this morning. He disappeared from here last Saturday.

DEATH OF THE HON. S. JARNAGIN. MEMPHIS, TENN., JUNE 25 .- The Hon. S. Jarnagin died last night of cholera. There is a good deal of sickness in

the city, but not much cholera. HEAVY RETURN OF BILLS FROM ENGLAND. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 24.—It is reported that a million and a half of bills have been returned from Liverpool. Henry Williams, the agent of R. E. Hyde, who failed lately in Li-

verpool, has left for England. REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. ARBUCKLE .- By RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1851.

THE SCENES YESTERDAY. The Steamer Engineer, with the President and party reached Rocketts about 8 P. M., on Thursday, some hours sconer than was expected. The Presidential party landed, amidst a salute from Capt. Nimmo's Artillery, and were escorted by the Volunteers up Main, Governor and Broad Streets to the Powhatan House. At this moment a violent thunder and rain storm sprang up, which dispersed the crowd in front of the Hotel and deferred the formal reception until yesterday morning. A very large and handsome U. S. Flag floated proudly in the breeze from the portico of the Powha-

Yesterday at 11 A. M., the President was formally received, tan House as the guest of the city, on the Southern portice of the Capitol, which was full of people, including many of the fair sex, as well as the area below. Mr. Maciagland delivered the following reception speech, which was responded to by

the President, and Secretaries Stuart and Hall: "Mr. President; and Secretaries Stuart and Hait:

"Mr. President: I have the honor, in the name of the citizens of Richmond, to greet you with a cordial, sincere and hearty welcome. Your arrival among us is an occasion of congratulation with one and all. We are happy of the of congratulation with one and an. We are nappy of the opportunity to manifest our respect for the President of the United States; and we embrace it more gladly, in this in-Onited States; and we embrace it more gladly, in this in-stance, because we know that your title to the esteem of your stance, because we know that your title to the esteem of your countrymen rests, not alone upon your position—yours is, indeed, a high office—high for its dignity and honors—but higher yet for the fearful influence which it does and must extra upon the destinies of the Republic. Its best and truest qualification, that without which all other endowments are worthless, if they be not dangerous, is an earnest, watchful, invincible description to the Union of the States—a description. worthless, if they be not dangerous, is an earnest, watchful, invincible devotion to the Union of the States—a devotion so ardent and unfiltering as to be inaccessible to sectional appeals, come they from the North or the South, the West appeals, come they from the North of the South, the West or the East, claiming anything at the expense of the harmo-ny and integrity of the Union. It is such a sentiment and abit of devotion to the Union which constitutes the crown nabit of devotion to the critical which constitutes the crowning virtue of an American statesman; and without it, public services and talents can serve only to betray. Sir, we believe that you possess this virtue; your public acts have evinced it; and we are confident that your administration will be conspicuous for steadfast, energetic, and, we trust, successful ende cuous for steadfast, energetic, and, we trust, successful endea-vor to preserve, confirm and perpetuate the Union. Again, sir, I bid you, and the distinguished gentlemen who accom-pany you, a heartfelt welcome to the native State of Wash-ington, and to its metropolis." [Applause.]

Mr. MACFARLAND introduced to the assembly the President of the United States, who spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN:-This very flattering reception from the optical of the Old Dominion leaves me no language adequate to express the grateful emotions of my heart. That I should have received such a welcome from any part of the Old Dominion of t minion would have been gratifying to me, but to have receive ed it from its capital, and from its citizens at large, causes emotions of gratitude that are overwhelming. emotions of gratitude that are overwheining. The is the first time I ever had the pleasure of seeing Virginia and Virginia life. Sir, I have passed through the lower parts of your State. I was anxious not only to visit your cities and your state. I was anxious not only to visit your cities and your noble rivers, but your hospitable inhabitants. I wished to look at some of those noble plantations for which Vir to look at some of those noble plantations for which Virginia as Virginia has been celebrated. It was granted to me; and I must say, sir, I have witnessed those scenes which have impressed upon my mind that it is impossible I should have seen any thing but the fairy land of Virginia. I cannot conceive it possible that a State so large and extensive as this can exhibit many such beautiful plantations so highly cultivated, as I had the pleasure of witnessible coefficient at Legiled up your noble river that leads to tations so highly cultivated, as I had the pleasure of witnessing yesterday, as I sailed up your noble river that leads to this beautiful city. I watched with anxious solicitude the first appearance of the spires, but regret to say that they were barely visible when the shades of night closed over them, and I was compelled to land upon your shores amidst the vast multitude which thronged the streets, whose faces I could only see by the flickering light of the lamp, the flash of the cannon, and the lightning of heaven. I of course saw but few faces, as I passed through your streets. I am have but few faces, as I passed through your streets. I am happy this morning to meet face to face in this vast multitude hat are assembled here, the intelligence of the Old Dominion. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the humble servi-es which it has been my fortune to render the country in the estition in which I am now placed. I believe I can say, with full sincerity of heart, that whatever may have been hose services for good or for evil, whoever may have been the exalted position I now occupy, it is one to which I never aspired. My sole ambition has been, since the responsibility has been cast upon me by an all wise Providence, so to dis-

charge those duties, if possible, as to cement the union of ur country and to perpetuate our glorious constitution. Great applause.]
When, sir, nearly a year since, by a lamentable dispensation of divine Providence, the chief magistrate of the Union, who by your voice was elevated to this high position, was haid in the dust, I confess, sir, I feared our glorious Union was approaching its dissolution. When the balance seemed to be trembling, uncertain whence it should vibrate, I received from the glorious capitol of the Old Dominion an expression of sentiums. who by your voice was elevated to this high position, was ession of sentiment, from the representatives of the people f this glorious State, that gave more joy to my heart than it

would receive were I to be elected a thousand times to high office which I now hold. [Cheering and applause.] ould receive were I to be elected a I beg to return to you, and through you to the citizens of the metropolis, my sincere and grateful thanks for this kind reception. I have no language to express the pleasure and delight I have experienced to-day in travelling about your beautiful city, and in witnessing the palaces with which it is

ousand times to the

My stay amongst you must necessarily be short. But I have seen enough of Virginia hospitality to induce me, if ever it is within my power, to visit you again. If I cannot, I hope to meet you at some other time, and at some other Again, sir, I return you, and those associated with you, my

thanks for the hearty welcome you have given me. It is not my habit to speak, but there are those with me—those from the soil of Virginia- who are associated in the Administra-tion, whom I doubt not you will be happy to hear. Mr. MACFARLAND said:

"I know, my fellow-citizens, upon this occasion, I shall perform a most grateful and acceptable service, in introducing to you one of our own honored and distinguished fellow-citizens—Mr. Strart, the Secretary of the able and distinguished man whom we have just had the honor to hear. introduce to you, gentlemen, Mr. STUART." [Applause.] Mr. STUART replied as follows:

"Fellow-citizens:-I feel as if it were somewhat unkind before you. I came here, not to participate in the enthusiastic ceremonial which we are now witnessing, but to be a silent spectator and instructed auditor. You must excuse me, my fellow-citizens, from making a speech on this occasion All that I desire to say, is, that I am happy to stand again in the metropolis of the Old Dominion. I am happy to have come here through the glorious channel which leads to the Atlantic, and with the flag of the Union waving over my head. I am happy to have come here associated with the two gentlemen, who, though they do not profess to be northtwo gentlemen, who, though they do not profess to charmer men with southern principles, I can assure you, from personal knowledge of their character, are national men with American principles. (Applause.) Men who know the obligations belonging to the high position which they occupy; men who respect the sanctity of the oaths which they have taken; men, also, who are prepared to throw aside all sectional feeling—if any such they ever had and who, looking with an eye fixed upon the good of the country, the integrity of the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Union, will go on in the course which they have hith-

"Fellow-citizens, permit me, as one of you, to say, I am happy to congratulate you upon the prospect of a return of fraternal feeling. I congratulate you that old Virginia has spoken with a potential voice; and I can assure you, that when the resolutions came up from this Capitol to the National Metropolis, they were hailed with a feeling of enthu-siasm and delight, little short of that day which was experienced by our ancestors, when the news came that indepen dence had been declared.

Fellow-citizens, it infused a feeling of security into every heart—it strengthened the arm of the administration, and it has palsied the power of those who were seeking with traitorous hearts and hands to sunder the chords which have bound us together. Fellow-ritizens, I speak strong lan-guage, but I speak it in all sincerity and truth; and I have acted upon it officially—that no man who is an abolitionist or a disunionist can be a patriot. [Applause.] Within the for the Constitution, are all so many satires upon the noto-broad sphere of the office which I hold, and which numbers amongst its dependents probably some 800 public officers, I.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger sage: am happy to intorm you that, to the best of my knowledge and befief, I have not left an abolitionist or disamionist in of fice. [Prolonged cheering.] I have not looked whether a man was Whilg or Democrate—when he was honest, capable and faithful, I have retained him without reference to his and faithful, I have retained him without reference to missing the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"Johnston and the Free Soil Whigs controlled the Considered where the supremacy of the constitution and laws has been, and is one of our cardinal destrines, and that while others have retained to the supremacy of the constitution and laws has been, and is one of our cardinal destrines, and that while others have retained to the Soil Whigs controlled the Considered the Soil Whigs controlled the Considered the Soil Whigs controlled the Considered the supremacy of the constitution and laws has been, and is one of our cardinal destrines, and that while others have retained to the supremacy of the constitution and laws has been, and is one of our cardinal destrines, and that while others have retained to the supremacy of the supremac

to retain any man in public service who was infected, even, with those principles. [Applause.]
"Fellow-citizens, permit me to return to you my cordial thanks for the kind and enthusiastic welcome which you at all, have extended to my superior in office and my personal friend, The and permit me to bid you a most respectful adieu."

Mr. MACFARLAND then spoke as follows: "Ther another distinguished gentleman, fellow-citizens, in the company of the Chief Magistrate of the country-a gentleman distinguished by his public services before he became a member of the cabinet—conspicuous now for his public and private virtues. I have only to introduce to you, gentlemen, Mr. Hall, a citizen of New York, and member of the cabinet." Applause.

Mr. N. K. HALL, said :

"Fellow-Cirizens:-You have heard your esteemed and worthy President, and one of the most noble and eloquent of Virginia's sons, and I am sure you will excuse me if I simply return you my most cordial and sincere thanks for this evi-dence of esteem for the President, and for the confidence in his administration which you have manifested. Occasional, but not loud applause, greeted each speaker .-

We give the speeches as they were spoken-we have no time, indeed the weather is too hot, to comment on them .-Should it be necessary, we may hereafter have something to say. We were in the crowd on the area below and heard the speeches very distinctly.

After the ceremonies on the portico, the President and Secretaries were escorted to the Hall of the Convention, whereupon the President of that body called it to order, and the following proceedings took place :

Messrs, W. MILLER and S. WATTS, on behalf of the committee on the part of the Convention, then appeared in the centre aisle, escorting the President of the United States accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and the Post Master General.

The Convention received the President standing, when Mr. MILLER said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to introduce to you the President of the United States." Judge J. Y. MASON, the President of the Convention addressing himself to the President, said-

MR. PRESIDENT:-It gives me great satisfaction, in obedience to the order of the Convention, to bid you welcome, to the Hall of its deliberations. Virginia was the first of the American States to establish civil liberty by the adoption of a written Constitution. She was one of the most earnest in securing to the States of the confederacy, for the benefit of all, the same great principle by means of the Federal Con-

Representing the people of the Commonwealth in her sovreign capacity, her delegates, in Convention, charged with the high duty of revising her fundamental law, have not hesitated to avail themselves of the occasion of your visit, to testify their high appreciation of your personal worth, and to evince the respect justly due to the exalted official sta-

comes more manifest of executing the law of the Constituln every patriotic endeavor to perform this momentous duion in the spirit of its adoption. ty, as good citizens, loving our country, we wish you the

y, as good process. I am gratified that you have found, even a brief interval of I am gratified that you have found, even a brief interval of I am gratified that you have found, even a brief interval of I am gratified that you have found, even a brief interval of leisure, to visit Virginia. Seeing her people, and receiving, as I am sure you will every where, at their hands, the respect and hospitality due to so distinguished a citizen, and to a nutilic servant, charged with such responsible duties, your association cannot full to exert a most beneficial influence for the public good. or the public good.

I am happy to receive you, and to present you to the Con-The President of the United States responded as follows:

tention of Virginia.

Mr. President of the United States responded as follows:

Mr. President: This reception is to me so unexpected
and novel, that I feel that I have no adequate language to
express the emotions of my heart. To look around upon
the representatives of the sovereignty of Virginia, congrene representatives of the sovereignty of reignia, congre-ated for the purpose of revising her organic laws—of doing or that State what is done by force in all other countries ut America—is a gratification, is a satisfaction which I have out America—is a gratification, is a satisfaction which I have no language te express. To receive this honor, in the capi-al of Virginia, the hirth-place of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and where their ashes still repose—the birth-place and residence of Marshall, where his ashes also repose, is to

me a sincere gratification.

That I shall receive from the inhabitants of the Old Dominion, and those representing her, under all circumstances, all needful aid in the faithful discharge of my duty, I can all needful aid in the faithful discharge of my duty, I can never, for a moment, doubt. The State that first formed a written constitution, I trust, will be the last to abandon it. The State which has at all times given such a generous support to the Union, I trust, will be the last to abandon it.

The State to which we have all looked for the interpretation of the state of the s

f the great charter of our liberties, is the State, certainly, of the great charter of our fiberties, is the State, certainly, that should be the last to abandon it.

It is a gratification to meet the representatives of such a State upon an occasion like this, for which I beg leave to return my heartfelt thanks. [Tremendous applause.]

at the pleasure of the President of the Convention. The President of the Convention remarked that during the cess it would give him great pleasure to introduce members

personally to the President of the United States. When the President again resumed the chair, on motion of Mr. BOTTS, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow norning at 9 o'clock.

The ceremonies in the Hall took place sooner than was expected, and we were, therefore, deprived of the pleasure of being present.

We are glad to hear that the President complimented Virginia as the true interpreter of the Federal Constitution .-We are pleased that he has at last found this to be true, and we trust that he will practise on the doctrine-for, then, the Constitution will be respected, and the Union and the country be safe. The President was introduced by Judge Mason to the individual members of the Convention-and afterwards in the Senate Chamber, was introduced to a number of ladies, and partook of champagne, &c. He then returned to the Powharan House, where he dined -at night enjoying the liberal and elegant hospitality of Mr. Macfarland's mansion.

Before reaching the Capitol, the President, and his two Secretaries, escorted by Mr. Maciarland, visited the Shoccoe Tobacco Warehouse and Mr. Poitiaux Robinson's Tobacco Manufactory. In the afternoon he was to drive out to some of the heights around Richmond and enjoy the beau-

This morning at S o'clock, he will set out in an extra train for Fredericksburg where he will meet with a public reception. The invitation was delivered to him by Mr. Semple, Editor of the Fredericksburg News and Mayor of that hospitable town. The President will reach Washington about 11 or 12 to-night on the Steamer Mount Vernon.

FEDERALISM IN PENNSYLVANIA. As an important part of the history of the times, we give copious sketch of the proceedings of the great Whig Convention at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Though in some resects foggy, they read a lesson which cannot be misundertood by the South. They warmly urge a protective tariff, whose effect must be to levy burthens on the South,-and hough they resolved that the adjustment measures shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs," they at the same time scouted the resolution of Mr. Scott of Philadelphia, that "the provisions of the Constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor. demand and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly and unequivocal support."

There is much significance, also, in Gov. Johnston's neering comment upon the little importance of the law repealing the obnoxious section of the act in regard to fugitive slaves; in his miserable attempt to justify his censurable refusal to sign a bill, which extends some justice to the South, and in his pointing to some "essential modification" of the fugitive slave law, after the fashion of his brother Whig, Governor Hunt of New York. As the Pennsylvanian

Since the dark days when Joseph Ritner stained the honor of our noble Constitutional Commonwealth, by assailing the Southern States, we have had no executive who has dared to raise in Pennsylvania the pestilential flag of Abolition.— Even the candidates of the whigs have heretofore been scripulously guarded against this cardinal offence; and men have been called upon to vote for the respective nominees for Governor more because they were decidedly against Section-alism than because they had the slightest leaning to it. It has happened otherwise since Johnston has been inflicted upon us; for, from the beginning, he has been in the tolls of the bitterest foes of the Union. He began his career in 1845, by the most violent professions of Free Soilism, and we will be the unities of the Union. The began his career in 1845. by the most violent professions of Free Sollism, and we will do him the justice to say that from that day to this he has not abandoned an inch of his devotion to the cause of the opponents of the Constitution. It appears that a grand of satisfaction, and carried by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction, and carried by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction. Cheers were proposed and given—almost the entire body state meeting of his party has renominated him for re-election, and this, too, almost by acclauation; an insolent defiance of the opinions of an overwhelming majority of the people.—He retains in his possession the bill to repeal the most important section of the celebrated Obstruction Law—operating in mischievous conflict with the National Constitution in regard tant section of the celebrated obstruction of the celebrated mischievous conflict with the National Constitution in regard to fugitives from service. We refer the reader for particulars o our telegraphic accounts of the Lancaster Whig State

Convention. It matters nothing to us what the resolutions of the Whits were after this nomination for Governor. All professions, on their part, must now be regarded as hollow and heartless. They might pile Ossa upon Pelion in the way of profession for the Constitution, and yet, after such a nomination for Governor, their professions would be laughed at and de-

The line of demarcation is now drawn between the two great parties in this State, and we enter into the contest as-sured of an honorable and commanding victory. The issue is, Bigler, the Constitution, the Compromise, and the Right of the States: versus Johnston, Sectionalism, Free-soilism and Hostility to the solemn behests of the Constitution. What while man will hesitate between the two alterna-

Since the above was in type, we learn that when the as Since the above was in the type, and the sound the waited upon Governor Johnston, to inform him of his pomination, he stated that he would not give his conof his nomination, he stated that he would not give his con-sent to accept it, until he knew the character of the resolu-tions which would be adopted by the Convention. Any re-solution censuring either directly or impliedly his course in refusing to sign the fugitive slave bill, would prevent his ac-

the Whig State Convention, and that the amendment of Mr. robbed of employment and sarge balances of trade from service, intended to carry out the constitutional provision, was literally hooted out of the Convention. In the words of the Pennsylvanian, the resolutions in favor of wise, is a libel upon the fair tame of the citizens of this con-JOHNSTON and Scott, and the empty professions of regard rious national sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania,—
The representation of the Philadelphia Ledge result.

The representation of the Philadelphia Ledge result. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

man was While or Democrat--when he was honest, capable and faithful, I have retained him without reference to his political principles. But I hold that no man who seeks to overthrow the constitution, either directly or indirectly, can conscientiously take an oath to support it, and I have refused to retain any man in public service who was infected, even, with those principles. [Applause.] tions, and as they stood, a number of delegates did not vote

> The New York Mirror, Whig, confesses that the proceedings at Lancaster are "rather funny. Johnston gets the nomination for Governor by acclamation; Gen. Scott, the nomination for Governor by accianation; Gen. Scott, the notation for the Presidency; and Mr. Fillmore's administration and endorsement. 't requires no prophet to predict the result next Fall. The schism in the Whig ranks is sufficient in itself to give the Democrats the State. There are Webster men and Fillmore men among the Whigs of Pennsylvania, to say nothing of a strong body of Anti-Johnston men. These, of course, will kick at the Lancaster programme."
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> Mr Jansey asked leave to substitute the following words addressed him as follows:
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> Mr Jansey asked leave to substitute the following words in the report: "No covering the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No dance of our whigh President, Millard Fillmore, has the united to five same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No covering the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No dance of our whigh President, Millard Fillmore, has the united to the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No covering the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No dance of the united to the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No covering the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No dance of the united to the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No covering the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No dance of our whigh President, Millard Fillmore, has the united the above on the report of two consecutive terms"—which was granted.
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> The question being put to the Committee, upon Mr. They desire to manifest their respondence of the defendance of the united to the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No court the guite of the court shall be elected to the same idea, in flen of those in the report: "No court the guite of the court shall be elected to the same office of two consecutive terms"—which was granted.
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> The question haddenses of in the report: "No court the guite of the Chard For two consecutive terms"—which was granted.
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> The question haddenses of the defendance of the defendance of the united to the court the court who co

We rejoice at this admitted prospect of the defeat of such a party. The Pennsylvania Democracy have taken their ground plainly and boldly. The Whigs of the same State are shivering in the wind-afraid to meet the issue, and nominating a man who has factiously violated his duty, with the view of conciliating the abolition interest. Even Southern Whigs must sympathize with the noble Democracy of the Key Stone State, in their attempt to put down Johnston and his free-soil itself, demands the triumph of Bigler and the Democratic

(From the New York Herald.) POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Whig State Convention at Lancaster.

Lancaster, Pa., June 22, 1851.

If you imagine that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have remained idle spectators of the scenes that passed around them, or that, indifferent to the future, and to the constitu-

but Millard Fillmore, unless new articles of agreement and partnership are drawn up between him and Mr. Webster, or Mr. Webster sets up for himself, will earn all the benefits of the new arringement. Mr. Webster, as long as he stays in the cabinet, is merely Mr. Fillmore's secretary, and people not accustomed to reason, think that they need only secure Fillmore to have Mr. Webster in the bargain. There was an attempt made, some time ago, to carry even this county for Fillmore and Webster, and compromise re-

solutions, approving of Fillmore and Webster's course, were actually passed; but the delegates to the State Convention plause. from Lancaster county have either deceived the movers, or have since been faithless to their trust, since Thaddeus Steway of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Brevet Brigadier General Matthew Arbuckle, of the U.S. Navy. He is reported to have died on the 11th instant at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He entered the Army from the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

It o evince the respect justly due to the examed continuous to evince the examed continuous to evince the respect justly due to the examed continuous to evince the respect justly due to evince the examed continuous to evince the examed continuous to evince the examed continuous to evince the respect justly due to evince the respect justly due to evince the examed continuous to evince

There will be a fight, and a severe one, in convention, be-] tween the Fillmore and Webster delegates and the Scott men.
The former will offer compromise resolutions, and the latter will endeavor to vote down all resolutions which would dis-tract the wing party in the State, but content itself by noni-nating General Scott for the Presidency, sans phrasa. Scott nating creams Scott for the Prestagney, sans parase. South is evidently the candidate of the abolitionists, free soilers and anti-masons of this State; while Mr. Buchman is said to have re-organized the free masons in behalf of hioself and the line of 36 deg. 30 minutes! If the Lancaster Convention passes compromise resolutions, then Gen. Scott is used up, even in Pennsylvania, at least with the publicians; but if he even in Pennsylvania, at least with the politicians; but if b is nominated, God, only can foresee the consequences. I will be a triumph of the noisy, harrah politicians, over th ober second thought of the party-of passion and demagaguism over reason and that calarged patriotism which lo tuisin old all politicians and local politics into the future of

beyond local politicians and local politics into the future of the entire confederacy.

As to the judicial ticket, there is a proposition to nominate the whole bench as it is now composed—in a great measure of free soilers; but that, too, is not likely to carry. Mr. Meredith, of late Gulphin notoriety, is also brought forward; but I hardly think they will risk him against Campbell. There is a point in politics where all the law learning in the world, with such reminiscences as Mr. Meredith must enjoy could s a point is ach reminiscences as Mr. Meredich must enjoy, could with such reminiscences as with such reanissences as of the such reason of the lish Catholic vote.

not prevail against the Irish Catholic vote.

The whies of Philadelphia have thought of nominating

The wings of Confidence in a control of the Supreme bench; but Old Coke and Black-tone swere that he would not accept it. He will not be humburged by that he would not accept it. He will not be naminally professional whigs, as the men of property, whether professional wings, as the men of property, whether wings or democrats, are sure to vote for him under all circumstan-There will be considerable of a fight on the Canal Com-

There will be considerable of a light on the Ganal Cons-missioner. Jack Ogle, the defeated member from the Eighteenth district, who would not vote for the compromise measures of the last Congress—nor against them, either— seems to be appear with the city delegation; but George V. It is a gratification to meet the representatives of such a State upon an occasion like this, for which I beg leave to resurn my heartfelt thanks. [Tremendous applause.]

On motion of Mr. MILLER, the chair was then vacated on the motion of Mr. Decider of the Country of the Co lukewarm politicians. LANCASTER, JUNE 23, 1851.

The calm which pervades the good city of Lineaster is a far more significant forcument of a storm, then the noisy out-door talk which I noticed at the Reading Convention. out-door taik which I noticed at the Reading Convention.— The split in the whig party of Philadelphia seems to extend to the whole State; and even this strongholi of its princi-ples and laws has felt the effects of vital differences on carpies and laws has left the effects of vital differences on car dinal points of faith. There are four leading political papers in Lancaster: The

Examiner, which is decidedly an administration, or Fillmore and Webster paper; the Union and Tribane, which is tollowing the lead of Thurlow Weed and Triadens Stevens, (woolly head and abolition); the Intelligencer, Euchanan and 36 deg, 30 min, sub rosa; and the Lancasterian, Col. Frazer's old war horse. This, you see, is not a triangular but a quad-rangular fight; and yet it is not much of a fight after ab-This, you see, is not a triangular but a quadsince the Examiner, Intelligencer, and Luneasterien, are all

since the Examiner, Intelligencer, and Educate pitching into Scott and abolition.

The delegates from this county, though some may since have been induced to change their opinions, have been elected as anti-Stevens delegates; and are at least, divided in regard to Scott and no resolution. But the principle is nevertneless established for the whole Scott party, that they must fight without a piatform, and without declaring themselves for excepted the Compromise. "Gen. Scott has fought the fight without a piatform, and without declaring themselves for or against the Compromise. "Gen. Scott has fought the battles of his country," is to be the watchword of the party in Pennsylvania; and with this it is expected to entrap the in rennsylvania; and with this it is expected to entrap the German population of the State, which has given so many proofs of its preditection in favor of military glory.

There is no chance now of having the oid bench nominated on the whig judicial ticket, as suggested by Thaddens

Stevens; but if a strong, judicious ticket is nominated by the whigs, then there is every probability of one or two democratic judges being thrown; the rest of the democratic ticket stands a very good chance of being carried. The attempt to whitewash Mr. Meredith by a seat on the upreme Bench, is losing favor every hour. Galphinism is an exploded idea, and Scottism cannot be sustained in this namer by a judgeship.

P. S.—The rejected Frazer delegates to the Reading Con-

vertion have just been informed, jocosely of course, that the Whig delegates are ready to admit them as substitutes.— Frazer says he has strength enough to fight the battle on his own book. Jack Ogle, Esq., declines being a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Proceedings of Convention-Telegraphed for the N. Y Herald LANCASTER, PA., June 24, 1851.

The Court House is crowded to suffocation, and a dense nass piled in at the windows.

Governor Johnston is at Hubley's, opposite the Court

House, surrounded by hundreds of friends.

The Whig State Convention assembled at the Courthouse at 11 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of nominating andidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and five udges of the Supreme Court. There was a full attendance The committee appointed to report officers for the permaent organization of the Convention, reported the follow-

For President, John H. Ewing, Esq., of Washington ounty.

For Vice Presidents, Charles Gilphin of Philadelphia; Gen-

For Vice residents, Chango; and twenty-five others.

For Secretaries, Samuel W. Pearson, and six others. These were all unanimously adopted as permanent officers of the Convention.

On taking the chair, Mr. Ewing addressed the Convention in a speech highly laudatory of the course of the present State administration; eulogizing the personal character and political consistency of Governor Johnston, and advocating in decided terms, the adoption of a high protective taritl. — After advising a due discrimination in the selection of nominces for the Supreme Bench, he closed amid enthusiastic plandits. Cornelius Darragh, Esq., then moved that a committee be

appointed to report resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Whig party. Agreed to,

vention.
On motion, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock. When the Convention reas-embled, Cornelius Darragh, Esq., Chairman of the committee read the following resolu-

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the national government, fair and adequate protection to American industry should be carefully afforded; that the Whig party now, as heretofore, maintains and declares its devoted attachment to that American system of international exthe manufacturer a just reward for his skill, labor and enter- the high-flown language of compliment is nicely polished

Resolved. That the farm act of 1849 is unjust and notices in its operations, and anti-American in its tendencies—that it is equally destructive of the vital interests of Pennsylvania, in the prostration of the iron and other manufactures of her citizens—in the degression and partial rein of her coal that the same time be spouting to the sovereigns of the Valley of Virginia: operations—in the consequent decrease of recent from her public works—and, in parts of the State, in the great decime n the value of property.

Resolved, That the whig party has at all times, and under alt Resolved, that the voig party has circumstances, faithfully contended against that policy in our national affairs which tivors and protects the land of other The correspondents of all the neutral papers agree in the nations at the sacrifice of the prosperity of our ow The correspondents of all the neutral papers agree in the Regived, Tast the immense importations of midions of opinion that the "National Whigs" were awfully floored in dollars worth of radroad iron, by which our people have been the Whig State Convention, and that the amendment of Mr. Scott of Philadelphia, in regard to the rendition of fugitives true effects of the tariff of 1816.

Resolved, That the government and people of Pennsylva monwealth.

Resolved, that the adjustment measures of the list Conthe supremacy of the constitution and laws has been, and is one of our cardinal doctrines, and that white others have

the views of our constituents.

Resolved, That it is our dony to accustom ourselves to think

which we cherisis an attachment, discountenancing whatever tions of Judge, may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be dicial officers.

ade of this, and the respect of other nations. tude of this, and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That William F. Johnston, our whig Governor, deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of our tax paying

good name of the symbol name and faith at home and abroad, and who has defended with ability her prin-

nistration, furnishes the safest guarantee that on all subjects Me. nion and the Union, they have showed Great Johnston in strains. In the state of the China of the are certainly misjudging the party.

The Whigs of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, have long truth, justice, and the requirements of the constitution.

Resolved, That General Winfield Scott is beyond question from the white of Pennsylvania, as their candidate. The Whigs of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, have long ago hoisted the standard of rebellion, and there is not now a go hoisted the standard of rebellion, and there is not now a webster organization of some sort, and a means of counter.

Webster organization of some sort, and a means of counter.

Webster organization of some sort, and a means of counter.

Webster organization of some sort, and a means of counter.

The Whigs of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, have long governed, influenced and directed by a faithful regard to the constitution.

Are CRNSCITOR proposed that the whole party would a faithful regard to the samples of the constitution.

Are CRNSCITOR proposed that the units of fine party would a faithful regard to the samples of the constitution.

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Are CRNSCITOR proposed that the wh

> demand, and shall receive from our party, a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support.

On the adoption of this amendment, a long, discursive, and exciting discussion sprung up, in which Messts Dile, Sullivan, Bell, Robinson, Loomis, John M. Scott, Dickie and others, participated. The remarks of different speakers were cick ers, participated. The remarks of different speakers were rick, Carlie, Cox, Ferguson, Floyd, Gally, Hays, Hoge, frequently interrupted by the noisest demonstrations of ap. Jasper, Ligon, Martin of Marshall, Neeson, Price, Rives.

shouts of lengther and satisfaction.
Finally the previous guestion was called, discussed, and

The Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and prespectful consideration of this body, and to make suitable invite him to a sent in the Convention, reported that Governor, arrangements for his recention in the Hall is nor Johnston would be present this evening, when the body adjourned tail S o'clo. k.

evening session.

On motion of Mayor Gilpin, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners. Aheat the time the againstions closed, Governor Johnston entered the Convention, and was received with tumultuous applicate and repeated chiefs. When the Governor had been introduced and taken his sent, a motion was made. adjourn to the street, immediately in front of the Court House, to listen to a speech from the Governor. Agreed to: en a dense mass of persons was immediately collected in when a venues leading to the Court House.

Governor Johnston then took the platform in front of the

unding, and was received with loud huzzas.

In the course of his address, which was listened to with building, and was received with four decays of his address, which was listened to with in the course of his address, which was listened to with professional attention, he alluded to the importance of the appropriate elections, involving the choice, not only of proaching State elections, involving the choice, not only of proaching State elections, involving the choice, not only of proaching State elections, involving the choice, not only of proaching State elections, involving the choice, not only of proaching state of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after properly the Rev. Mr. Manley, of the Express Church, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment a Governor and a Canal Commissioner, and the Legislative election, but the choice also, for the first time in the State, of five Judges of the Supreme Court. He dwelt with particular attention on the paramount necessity of having able, incorruptible men for the Supreme Bonch. He next able, incorruptible men for the Supreme Bench. He have vindicated his policy as Governor, and his efforts to increase the revenues, and to reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in reducing the debt of the State, and in relieving the apprehensions the people. He contended that it was the true policy of the State to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and of

policy of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of Peansylvania, to redeem her from the present prostrated on Pennsylvania, to reacem her from the present prostrated condition of her great manufacturing interests. He spoke frankly and freely on the Compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas Boundary bill nor the Fugitive Slave law; but the Compromise bills are disposed of—the freely controlled to be bell. A Judge of one careful may held a Construction of the Constructio never have voted for the Texas Boundary bit, nor the rogs in a Critical to be field. A Judge of one categories are settled—the controversy on these vexed in another, whether in or out of his district, when required subjects has been adjusted-the Fugitive Slave law is the arguithorized by law to do so, and the Judges in the same law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or district may be required by law to hold the courts of their ight-minded man will resist it; but the law is still within n of amendment; it is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law; it is just as open to discussion and modification tion which reads: "A pulse of one circuit new hold a circuit," as the Tariff act of 1816. The law requires our allegiance, &c., the word "may," act to insert "shall"—so as to make as the Tariif act of 1816. The law requires our allegiance. The which party has always been a party of law and order.—
White the law remains on the statute book we will abide by it; but if this law could be amended and made perfect, we would if called upon to vote, support the amendment. He said the people were told not to ask for this amendment for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union—it would take long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that would entertain the idea of dissolution, and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the impossibility of dissolution. In whatever situation he might be placed, he should ever preach such doctrines, even at the fireside, to his chiiden.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, used to strike out the entire method and by the Legislature he wished it to be controlled. The question henging put, the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, used to strike out the entire district may, "&c., the word "district," and to insert the word "sect a." Rejected.

Mr. River, the ward throw the Judge to hold a court in amother creatit. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, moved to strike out the entire action, and by the Legislature he wished it to be controlled. The question has pointed in an attent of make the purpose of the section. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, moved to strike out the entire action, and by the Legislature he wished it to be controlled. The question has principled to hold a court in a mother creatit. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, moved to strike out the entire matter of the section, and by the Legislature he wished it to be controlled. The question has principled to hold a court in amother creatit. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, moved to strike out the entire matter of the section, and by the Legislature he wished it to be controlled.

Mr. Struar, of Patrick, moved to strike out the entire matter of the section, and by the Legislatu

He said the Union was not worth preserving, if the organic laws which gave existence to that Union, were violated. The immunities granted by the constitution must be the holding of courts in a circuit by some one of the roads preserved; and if he erred in his political course, it was not estigned, but an error of judgment. He said the Democratdesigned, but an error of judgment. He coming campaign a ques-tion of union and distanton. He deprecated the position of the democratic party as a national party; it was entirely asuned, and their action would tend, if anything could tend to a dissolution. He alluded to the repeal of the section i the kidnapping law of 1847, and ridiculed the importance which was attached to it by the democratic party. the act had remained upon the statute book for four years, and in the session of 1350 it was discovered to be of no imand it the session of 1300 k dispersion, when it was has-portance until the last hour of the session, when it was has-tily repealed, and sent to him for approval. He said he would up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained, and asserted his right to examine and caretully weigh all measures which were presented for his ap-probation. [We are now compelled, from the lateness of the propagation. The Governor is about closing his address, which has been loudly cheered from first to last.] The Convention will meet at nine o'clock to-morrow for ballotting.

[From the correspondent of the New York Herald]

I have nothing to add to my despatch of yesterday. my predictions have been fulfilled as you will see from the report of this day's proceedings. The free soilers and abo convention. Those predictions con tained in my last despatch, which have not yet been fulfilli-Bigler will be elected by at least ten thousand majority.— Johnston will lose three thousand whig and native votes in

the city and county alone.

Fillmore is completely Tylerized by the convention; but you will remember that Tyler explantificated the Whigs.-Geo. B. Lawrence will be nominated for Canal Commission or, and a mixed ticket for judges.

As expected, the Whig Convention have declared for Scott against the field; and for Johnston, on his non-committal

betterm, against all attempts for a direct vote on the Futhat the Fugitive law is distasteful to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, that they never will endorse it, and that Scott is nominated for the Presidency against the administration platform of the compromises, and on the non-committal poliev of Gen. Taylor.

The administration is endorsed over the left. Scott is to be a sectional candidate, and the South are to look elsewhere.

The while party of Pennsylvania will be broken up, for there

is a portion that will not be sold to abolitionism. UNPRECEDENTED DISPATCH.

secsived at New York at 2 P. M., left the New York telegraph office at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes, and was delivered at the office of the New Orleans Picayune at precisely two Jelock, thus bearing the time 20 minutes in its transmission The taknowledgment of the receipt of the news in New Or-

pressing effect on the stock market at Paris. In England Parliament has voted a million and a half of dollars to put down the Kaffir war. Who knows how much more money been made up and so dy for trial, will have to go into the same abyss? The prospect is that the Kaffirs will cost more to exterminate than even our Flo-The Common Council of Winchester, prior to the arrival

of Mr. Webster, adopted the following resolution. These the farmer remunerating prices for his productions, and to Cabinet "progresses" seem to be getting fashionable-and oil and swollen out by exaggeration, for effect, it strikes us, It does soom a little strange, that while President Fillmore is

J. That Mr. Webster, as a Statesman and orator. which is contributed to the character of the country; as a patriot and public servant, who has devoted his life and taparties and pande servant. We have experienced its rise and the least to the public good and the preservation of our glorious Union, merits the approbation of his fellow-citizens every

That, in the name of the people of Winchester, we welcome him cordially to this town.

A subscription has been started in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, to produce two blocks of stone from that wonderful work of Nature; one for the National Monument at Washington and the other for the Washington Monument at Richmond. This is well done.

VIRGINIA REFORM CONVENTION. WEDNE-DAY, JUNE 25TH.

Wednesday, June 25th.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Howell of the Baptist Church, the journal of Tabelly was read and approved. Convention resolved itself into Committee guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

Resolved, That the opinions of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last innual message, meet the cordial approval of this convention, and expresses the views of our constituents. f the Whole upon the Judiciary report,

and speak of the national Union as the main pillar of the offi-fice of our political suffery and prosperity—as essential to our collective, and undivided, and individual happiness, and for tions of Judge, and the responsibility and independence of juor January asked leave to substitute the following words,

Aves—Messes Anderson, Armstrong, Artifur, Baoks, Bar-bour, Bird of S., Bland, Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowden, Bowles, Braxton, Brown, Carlle, Chambers, Chambles, Cocke, Conway, Cock, Cox, Davis, Edwards, Faulkner, Fer-guson, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Gally, Garland, M. Garnett, Hays, Hoge, Jasser, Kilgore, Letcher, Ligon, Lucas, Lynch, Martin of Marshad, Merchith, Miller, Moore, Neeson, New-gran, Pandhaton, Puckins, Rives, Scott of Fanonics, Spatial After the deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of our tax paying thousands for his untiring zeal and devotion to secure and further their interests, by perfecting a sinking fund that must ultimately pay that oppressive State debt, which has been fastened upon them by the profligacy and extravagance of our opponents, and for his efforts to complete and bring into saccessful operation the unfinished public works without increased taxation, thus proving how wiselessed have the profligation of the control of the control

and directed all, that the welfare of the whole people should be secured.

Resolved, That the whig party, and all such members of other parties as feel a common interest in the prosperity and good name of Pennsylvania, entertain a just pride in our executive officer, who firmly maintains her honor and faith at the state of the Circuit Courts shall hold their offices.

ecutive officer, who firmly maintains her honor and faith at home and abroad, and who has defended with ability her principles and policy whenever and wherever assailed.

Resolved, That the history of Governor Johnston's administration, furnishes the safest guarantee that on all subjects.

Mr. herowen moved to insert "12," which was rejected,

Webster organization of some sort, and a means of counterneting the Scott and free soil organization, given to the
Whigs of Pennsylvania by the late Galphin Cabinet of General Taylor. Of course, the new Union and constitution
party is organized under the auspices of Daniel Webster;
but Millard Fillmore, unless new articles of agreement and Resolved, That the provisions of the constitution, in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, mour, Shell, Sheffey, Smith of Norfolk County, Smith of tending with, and have struck upon a lime-time Kanawha, Snowden, Strother, Southall, Stuart, Toylor, Tredway, Trigg, Tunis, Turnbull, Watts of Norfolk County, What c, Willey, Wingfield, Worsham and Wysor- over five hundred feet. Unless some uni-

> None .- Messes, Banks, Butts, Bowden, Byrd of Frede- on the cump hause.
>
> Smith of Jackson, Smith of Greenbrier, Stewart of MorThe speech of Mr. Ogle was received with uproarious gan, and Van Winkle-21. Mr. Mighen offered the following resolutions:

arrangements for his reception in this Hall."

Mr. M. R. H. Garnett moved that this Reform Conven

ion strike out the words "His Excellency."

It was stated by several counters that this was the usual mode of addressing the President of the United States. Mr. Froyn said he was opposed to all this sort of toady,

Floyd, and Mr. Bosock, in relation to words used in debate, which and Mr. Bosses, in week which were unicably settled.

The Convention almost unanimously agreed to retain the words "His Excellency," and finally agreed without division.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned. - [Pimes.

THURSDAY, June 26 h, 1851. olution passed yesterday, to writ upon the President of the United States, who is expected to visit Richmond, are Messis Miller, Faulkner, Pendicton, Carter of London, and Watts

of Norloik county.
Aboution of the Committee of the whole, Mr. Leveness offered the tollowing resolution: Resolved, Teat on Monday next, the Committee of the Vhole be instructed to make final report to the Convention.

Whole be instructed to make and report to the Convention, upon all questions referred to it.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Scott of Caroline, to insert in lieu of "Monday" "Wednesday," was districted to.

A motion to be the resolution upon the table was agreed

sions of Circuit Judges egin.

The 11th section was reported as follows: 'A Circuit

which was not agreed to.

Mr. Futra othered the following as a distinct section, fail to attend, or if in attendance cannot properly proceed The completee reinselt to incorporate the amendment will

he report of the committee.

Mr. Evan moved to strike out the 11th section, down to be adge of one circuit may hold." &c, which was disagreed to. nistract covers.

No further amendments being proposed to the 11th section

12th. A District Court shall be field at least once in every year, in each of the said districts, by the Judges of the circuits composing the district, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, who may reside in the section of which said district forms a part; any two of whom may hold a court. But instead of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals resident matters in such section a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals resident in Supreme Court of Appeals and air. But in case a section, a Judge of the Supreme Court is residing in such section, a Judge of the Supreme Court if Appeals residing in an adjoining section may sit in the said district court whenever required or authorized by law to said district court whenever required or authorized by law to do so; and the circuit judges of one district, or either of them, may be authorized or required by law to sit in the dis-rict court of another district in the same section, or to alter-nate with the circuit judges of that district, or either of them,

that no judge shall sit on or decide upon any appeal taken from his own decision." The amendment was concurred in, aves 35, noce 32.

Mr. Chastalies moved to strike out the word "districts

in that part of the section which reads, "by the judges of the circuits composing the district," & ..., and to insert the word "section;" which was agreed to.

A motion was nade to insert "three," in lieu of "two," in that portion of the section which reads, "any two of whom may hold a court!" which was agreed to.

Mr. Cantier in wed to strike out the 12th section and in-

"A district court shall be holden at least once in every year, by the Judges assigned to the circuits composing the same; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, any two of whom may hold a court, shall have appellate parisdaction in civil cases over all matters finally decided by the circuit courts within their respective districts."

The committee refused, a division being demanded to strike out section 12 with a view of inserting Mr. Carille's substitute.

substitute. A motion was made by Mr. Janney to strike out all of the 12:n section after the words "authorized by law to do se," commercing "and the Circuit Judges," &c., which was 13th section was next taken up for consideration.

on reads: The District Courts shall have no original p which leads: The District Courts shall nave no original pa-ficilition, except in cases of habers corpus and mindanss, and in such characty cases as may be removed to them from a circuit court by consent of parties.

Alt. Hall moved to strike out all of the section after the word "matidaaus," which motion was agreed to; aves 55,

Air, FELIX moved to insert.

Courts shall have," the words, "appellate purisdiction in all cases do adod by Chronic Courts where the amount in conserversy shall not exceed \$500 and shall have."

Mr. Sugresty moved to insert after the word "except" the following -- That the General A-scubby may confer such javisdiction

The amendment was disagreed to, GENERAL PROVISIONS. The 14th section was next considered. It is as follows: "The said Judges shall be commissioned by the Gavernor, and shall receive fixed and a lequate salaries, which shall not

and shad fee ive uxed and arequate spatials, which shad he be diminished during their continuance in office. The an nual salary of a Judge of the Court of Appeals shall not be less than three thousand dollars; and of a Judge of the Cir-cuit Court, not less than two thousand dollars; besides mable all swance to each for necessary travel.

Mr. Lerenge direct refused to do. Aves 19 nose 68. Mr. Lerenge silend the following nanodomat, which h afterwards, however, witadiew i "Provided no member the Convention shall be algorie to the office of Judget 3 years after the adoption of this Constitution." On motion the Committe rose.

Mr. Andreson - The Chairman of the Committee on A

Mr. Andreson—The Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment being absent—stated in reply to an interrogate ry of Mr. Brown, that the Committee would be teady to to purfule out the Inter-part of next week. The Committee that been divided into two sub-committees, one composed a Eastern, and the other of Western mean sets, and the Western Committee had been again sub-divided into Valley and Trans-Alleghamy Committees. He said the Valley Committee had been ready in court for 10 days but were to the absence of some members of the Committee, who were expected next week, the resort could not be made.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The Convoluted appointed, on the part of the city to proceed down the river to essent his Excellency President File.

The Committee having proceeded about sixty miles, we put aboard of the U. S. Steamer Engineer, and after have been presented to the President, Geo. Peyton (me Chaina-addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President—We have the honor, in the name of t

inguished reception awaits you."
The President responded in appropriate terms, and e essed the great satisfaction it gave him to be able to acco the invitation so handsomely tendered him by the citizens

host and hostess of that ancient massion were read a cardial welcome. Spending a short time at this a party returned to the little steamer and proceeded to successful operation the unfinished public works without intrempt to put down Johnston and his free-soil
The safety of the South, and of the Union
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The safety of the tions of the country.

Mr. Carter and Lady gave the President and the late

wi shad the good fortune to be of the party. he party having dired at Shirley, they in of their Steamer, which had been sent over int to meet the Augusta and take on board Poi teral Hall and others of the Presidential suite w was expected that the whole party

It gives us no little pleasure to announce that the work at the tunnel is progressing to Norfolk tire distance to which the mountain has been be stances shall prevent it, we may now as a fire

Saunton Messenwer

the State to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and of the appropriation of the surplus revenue to finish the public service. He enlarged upon the disastrous operations of the tariif of 1816, and his offers abetter system; but all his recommendations to the Legislature had been neglected, and now the sheriff is sweeping among some of our most prosperous manufacturing establishments.

When the existing law went into operation, he pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy which his experience and proceed to be the most beneficial to the people. The tariff was a leading subject in his speech, and he urged the other prosperity of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of the effect of the resemble of the prosperity of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity shows of Circuit Judges egin.

spective elecuits afternatify."

Mr. Lercans moved to a rike out of that part of the sec

the holding of courts in a circuit by some one of the single Judges, when from any cause the Judge of that circuit sha

the committee proceeded to consider section 12th, which is a follows: 12th. A District Court shall be held at least once in eve

in holding such district court."

Mr. LETCHER proposed to add after the words "any two of whom may hold a court," the following provise: "Provided whom may hold a court," the following provise: "Provided whom may appeal taken

ett in lies thereof the following :
"A district court shall be holden at least once in every

on said courie, in cases of harcas corpus and mandanes, and in such charactery cas sais may be removed to them from a circuit court by consent of parties, after the record shall have

reasonable all awance to each for necessary travel."

Mr. CHAMBLESS moved to insert after "3-60," "500," which magnificant was rejected—aves 12, now 71.

Mr. Barwis in sed to strike our after "during their continuace in office;" which would have the fixing of the salaries of the Judges to the Legislature.

The Committee rejused to strike out. Aves 29 mas 63.

Mr. Lynca moved to strike out "3000" and to insert "2750." Mr. Millian moved to strike out "2000" and to insert "1500." The Committee refused to strike out: Aves 17, nors 74. Mr. Larenga moved to strike out the words "not less than

subject of the eligibility or re-eligibility of the Judges, continued through most of the session to-dry. It was a discussion embracing both in its investigation, the capability of stead.

co spany attending him, a true Virginia welcome, and est rat hours were spent in the most agreeable manual by a